

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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LLESHI, CARCANI SEND GREETINGS TO ROMANIANS

AU211436 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Romania, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as personally, we convey greetings and best wishes to the Romania people in their efforts to achieve the development and prosperity of their country.

May the relations of friendship between the Albanian and Romanian peoples continually develop.

BRIEFS

LLESHI AT CANAL INAUGURATION -- Today a new canal was inaugurated in Diber District. Among those taking part in the ceremony were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Jovan Bardhi, first secretary of the District's AWP Committee; and other comrades. The canal will put under irrigation another 400 hectares and will improve irrigation in another 800 hectares. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 82 AU]

LENKA CUKO AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE -- A national conference of voluntary press, radio and ATA correspondents was organized today in Lushnje by the Presidium of the Union of Journalists of Albania under the framework of National Press Day. The conference was attended by voluntary correspondents and contributors to the media, workers, peasants, servicemen, instructors from district party committees, journalists and others. The conference was also attended by Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Lushnje District party; Memet Elezi, chief editor of ZERI I POPULLIT, leading cadres from the central press, radio, television and ATA; representatives of mass organizations and others. The conference was opened by Dhimiter Tona, chief of the press section attached to the AWP Central Committee. Marash Ajati, president of the Union of Journalists of Albania, delivered a report entitled: Let Us Further Raise the Standard of Voluntary Correspondents. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 82 AU]

KAMPUCHEAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

Greeted by Todorov

AU231158 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] On 23 August a Kampuchean parliamentary delegation led by Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Stanko Todorov. During its visit to Bulgaria the Kampuchean parliamentary delegation will have talks with the leadership of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and will visit industrial and agrarian plants throughout the country.

Received by Assembly Chairman

AU232015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] On 23 August Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, met the Kampuchean parliamentary delegation led by Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, which is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. The two leaders briefed each other on the structure, tasks and activity of the Bulgarian and Kampuchean parliaments, and discussed the possibilities for expanding their relations.

Discusses Cooperation

AU232007 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 23 (BTA) -- Today for the first time here arrived a delegation of the National Assembly of Kampuchea headed by its president, Mr Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

At the talks which opened today with a delegation of the National Assembly headed by its chairman, Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, there were discussed issues of the cooperation between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Kampuchea.

Mr Chea Sim gave a high appraisal to the development of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of life, and upon the foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1980 by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Heng Samrin.

The Kampuchean official thanked the Bulgarian Communist Party, the government and the people of Bulgaria for the aid they rendered Kampuchea in the construction of the new life and in the efforts at thwarting the attempts of the hegemonistic and reactionary forces in the region aimed at frustrating the peaceful development of the country.

Tomorrow in the afternoon the nine-member Kampuchean delegation will start on a tour across the country to become familiar with the Bulgarian experiences in the development of agriculture and industry, with the way of the construction of the developed socialist society.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MAYOR OF MADRID 23 AUG

AU232020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] On 23 August Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Enrique Tierno Galvan, chairman of the World Federation of Fraternal Cities and mayor of Madrid. A talk ensued on the movement of fraternal cities and our country's participation in the activity of the world federation. The development of Bulgarian-Spanish relations was also discussed during the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council, also received the mayor of Madrid.

HUSAK SALUTES AFGHANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD230701 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul, Aug. 22, BAKHTAR -- A congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of Afghanistan's independence addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA have been received here from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Council of Ministers of CSSR.

The telegram says that the people of Afghanistan could win the political independence of their country from foreign colonialists in 1919 after long struggles, but it was only after the victory of the April Revolution, especially its new and evolutionary phase that the people of Afghanistan opened their way towards a prosperous society based on social justice and progress.

Happiness is expressed in the telegram for the victories that the fraternal people of Afghanistan have gained under the leadership of the PDPA and as a result of Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community for the construction of a new society in Afghanistan and in the defence of the gains of revolution against the aggression of internal and external reaction.

In the telegram gratitude and pleasure is also expressed for the contribution of the DRA in the struggle of the national and progressive forces of the world for peace and freedom of nations.

Confidence is expressed in the telegram that the Communist Party and the people of Czechoslovakia will continue their decisive support of the just struggles of the people of Afghanistan and the efforts of the DRA Government towards the development of peaceful relations and cooperation with all the countries in the region.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD232126 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Monday [23 Aug] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who was passing through Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged views on the present state of relations between the two countries and on some international topics.

DAILY REJECTS 'NATIONAL MODELS' OF SOCIALISM

AU231358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czeh 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Historic Lesson"]

[Text] The typical features of the present period in our life are its extraordinary complexity; the increased activity of aggressive imperialist forces, aimed against the policy of peace and international detente that is being pursued by the countries of the socialist community; and the unprecedented aggravation of the class and ideological struggle on a global, worldwide scale.

After the hopeful period of detente in international relations during the 'seventies, which was welcomed by the peoples all over the world, the international situation sharpened again, as a result of the adventurous policy pursued by the Reagan administration and its reactionary allies and as a result of their economic extortion and impertinent interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

The basic causes of this turn in international relations were analyzed by the 16th CPCZ Congress:

"In the endeavor to reverse the inevitable revolutionary transformations and to halt the process of detente, the most reactionary circles of imperialism, above all in the United States, began intentionally to aggravate the international situation toward the end of the 'seventies and at the beginning of the 'eighties. They embarked upon the course of escalating feverish armament, of creating new hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world, and of open violence against the peoples fighting for freedom and independence.... particularly dangerous is the endeavor of ruling U.S. circles and NATO countries to disrupt, and change in their own favor, the military-strategic balance -- the foundation of the present stability in the world."

At the same time, a new and very dangerous feature of American efforts for hegemony is coming more and more strikingly to the fore. The period since the 16th congress of our party has provided new proof of this. Contrary to the activities of Reagan's predecessors in the White House, Washington's policy now represents a broad, deliberately planned attempt at unifying the most reactionary forces of international imperialism in the fight against the peace forces and for halting the continuing process of a revolutionary reorganization of the world. This supremely antihuman, cynical and impertinent political course reminds us of the ill-famed era of cold war from the beginning of the 'fifties. However, this situation is much too dangerous for the world, because it is based on a qualitatively far more destructive standard of military technology.

This aggressive counterrevolutionary U.S. policy is directed against everybody who refuses to subordinate himself to the American diktat. It is a policy of furious battling against all peace, progressive and revolutionary forces of the present world. Its main edge is aimed against the Soviet Union, against the countries of the socialist community. By its differentiated policy, the United States is simultaneously striving to drive a wedge between individual fraternal countries and the Soviet Union, this main guarantor of their independence, and thus to destabilize and achieve a gradual disintegration of the socialist community, the international communist movement and the entire world anti-imperialist front.

The success of joint efforts to ward off the threat of a world thermonuclear conflagration, the result of the policy of international detente and understanding, today more than ever depends directly on the international unity of the communists and the workers class, on the cohesion of all progressive, democratic and revolutionary forces.

In the endeavor to change the balance of forces in the world in its favor, American imperialism and its allies are making use of an enormous propaganda machine, aiming to crumble the unity of the international workers and communist movement and to undermine the ties of internationalist class solidarity. That is also why they are striving in every way to evoke among the working people distrust toward the ideology and policy of proletarian internationalism.

The stake of splitting the world workers and communist movement is one of the main lines of the international imperialism's global, worldwide crusade against the forces of progress. That is why they are falsifying -- both openly and in camouflaged form, both vulgarly and sophisticatedly -- the principles of proletarian internationalism and fanning out anti-Sovietism and nationalism, rightwing revisionism and leftwing opportunism, and other disintegrating ideological streams.

At the same time the imperialist reaction is quite systematically speculating with certain differences connected with the historical idiosyncrasies and development specifics of particular countries, and is propagating various forms of isolationism and nationalism in the international workers movement. It is nationalism which weakens the international unity and international class solidarity of the workers and of other working people.

The anticommunist propaganda frequently tries to counterpose the generally adopted principles of proletarian internationalism and the sovereignty of individual communist parties; to artificially incite nationalist feelings; to attack the principle of collective discussions of matters and of common actions; and to propagate subjectivist "national models" of socialism, as testified to by the CPCZ's experience during the unpropitious crisis-ridden years and the period of overcoming the crisis. This experience has still retained its topical and stimulating validity; it is contained in the document lessons from the critical development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress: "The lesson taught by the great trials, struggles and hard battles commits our party and every communist, every honorable citizen of our country who thinks in a socialist way, to protect and develop socialism and never again to permit anybody to threaten it, be the words and slogans behind which he hides ever so appealing. This is our revolutionary, our national, class and international duty."

Our people have drawn the correct conclusion that this task can be accomplished solely by the communist party which firmly and unwaveringly adheres to the principles of Marxism-Leninism -- a party steeled in the class fight against the enemy and purified from all influences of opportunism and revisionism, one whose clearcut and realistic policy expresses the noblest longings and goals of working man. "We are profoundly aware of the Leninist principle," the lessons recalls, "that our party's strength lies in its ties with the people."

Undoubtedly our Communist Party -- which succeeded in leading both itself and our entire society out of the deep crisis -- unwaveringly follows this Leninist principle in its policy and directs all its activity toward developing socialism for man's welfare and happiness. The program of the 16th CPCZ Congress proves this. We have also convinced ourselves that any deviations from the correct combining of the national and the international in the policy of every ruling Marxist-Leninist party are not only capable of complicating relations among the socialist countries, but also of breeding nationalist prejudices. We have also convinced ourselves that the mutual relation between national and international interests is gravely harmed by deformations of a dogmatic, as well as revisionist, origin, as Comrade Gustav Husak reminded us in his speech at the International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties in 1969 in Moscow. He also pointed out other consequences following from such an incorrect approach: "A dogmatic leftwing approach absolutizes the validity of internationalist viewpoints and does not sufficiently bear in mind the national specifics in the development of the socialist society. On the other hand, revisionist rightwing opportunist concepts unilaterally give preference to national positions and lead to a weakening of the common fight of the socialist countries."

In working out the common ideopolitical starting points, a significant role is played by the international meetings, consultations and conferences of fraternal parties, and by the personal meetings of their top representatives.

During these common meetings of top party and state representatives of the two fraternal countries and during other bilateral and multilateral meetings we develop, and fill with a specific political content, the idea which is and remains the determining political line both today and tomorrow: The internationalist ties of our party and the Czechoslovak state are based on our fraternal solidarity [pospolitost] with the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

The common policy of the fraternal countries of the socialist community serves the common effort to improve the international atmosphere in the interests of social progress throughout the world. At the same time it is clear that we are realizing our plans under difficult external and internal economic conditions, and that we are battling against many obstacles and shortcomings in realizing these plans. But the decisive thing is that we are succeeding in accomplishing the main directions of our socioeconomic program and that society has sufficient strength, talent and enthusiasm to cope creatively and skillfully with the difficulties and problems brought about by the developments and the constantly changing external conditions under which we are carrying out our plans and accomplishing our aims.

We are aware of the full extent of our responsibility toward history. The aggressive imperialist campaign against the forces of peace and progress in the world commits all honorable and honest people who have peace, progress and national freedom at heart to consolidate their ranks and their international action unity.

The fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist states express, both by their policy and by their practical steps in the international arena, the unity of the national and international factor. In the process of the revolutionary reorganization of the world now underway, a process which cannot be halted, they are finding new possibilities for enhancing their own strength and for strengthening the entire world anti-imperialist front. The CPCZ, too, regards the unceasing effort to achieve the consolidating, cohesion and invincibility of this front as the categorical imperative of today — as the primary duty in our common effort for a more just shape of the world, for a more dignified fate of all people of our planet.

STROUGAL, KAPEK VISIT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT

LD232134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Antonin Kapek, leading secretary of the party City Committee in Prague, today visited the statewide exhibition "Land — the Provider" in Ceske Budejovice. They were accompanied by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food.

In the pavillion of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences the guests were interested in the cooperation of research workers with agricultural workers. One of the examples of such cooperation is the results achieved in preparing the program of integrated protection of greenhouse plants. The principle of effective application of chemical devices without negative influence on environment is emphasized.

In addition to displays of plant cultivation and livestock breeding, the guests viewed the exhibition of the suppliers of agricultural machinery -- the production-economic unit Agrozet. Then the party and state representatives viewed pavillions of the Association of Cooperative Farmers, of the food processing industry, of livestock production, of production cooperatives, of enterprises producing ceramics, of fruit and vegetable producers and a pavillion of the socialist youth union in which the results of the development in reaping bulk fodder were demonstrated.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION MEETING -- The Council for International and Scientific-Technological Cooperation held a session in Prague today chaired by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy chairman of the federal government. The council discussed the assessment of valid rules for production cooperation with nonsocialist countries and Yugoslavia, and evaluated proposals for their amendment. The council also discussed the development of economic relations with the People's Republic of Angola and the results of the extraordinary session of the CEMA meeting for legal issues which was held in Moscow this June. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Aug 82 LD]

FISCHER FINALIZES TRADE TREATY WITH JAPAN

LD231646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Japanese Ambassador to the GDR Junji Yamada today exchanged the instruments of ratification of the GDR-Japanese treaty on commerce and shipping. In brief addresses they paid tribute to the treaty, signed in May 1981 during the visit by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to Japan, as a token of the desire of both states to continue constructive cooperation and to deepen it for the benefit of both peoples. The ratification and the coming into force of the treaty on 22 September, 1982, they said, is of special value in the current situation. It proves the possibility and benefit of trust and fruitful international cooperation.

Among the guests of honor at the ceremony in the GDR Foreign Ministry were State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and first deputy foreign trade minister, and diplomats from the Japanese Embassy.

HONECKER RECEIVES VISITING FRG BUSINESSMEN

Meets With Beitz

LD231826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Berthold Beitz, chairman of the supervisory board of Fried. Krupp Gmbh. They discussed questions of common interest. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Hosts Dinner for Industrialists

LD232152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2006 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner during the evening for the guests from the FRG. Present at the dinner were (Berthold Beitz), chairman of the supervisory board of Fried. Krupp Gmbh and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach Foundation; (Prof Dr Leussink), ex-federal minister and deputy chairman of the Board of Trustees; (Prof Dr Reimar Luest), president of the Max Planck Society and member of the Board of Trustees; (Dr Wilhelm Scheider), chairman of the board of Fried. Krupp Gmbh; (Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Sohn), managing chairman of the German Society for Economic Cooperation Gmbh; (Juergen Rossberg), member of the Board of the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach Foundation; and (Dr Peter Winkelmann).

Present for the GDR were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; Dr Alexander Schalck, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Bravo Leads Visiting Group

LD221510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (ADN) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba under Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, arrived in the GDR on Sunday and was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

The delegation will spend several days in the GDR and exchange notes with members of the People's Chamber on parliamentary work. In Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk they will talk to workers in industry and agriculture and study the work of local assemblies.

Sindermann, Fischer Meet Cubans

LD231820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the Cuban National Assembly and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, held a talk in Berlin today. During their talk the two officials emphasized the need to do everything jointly with all progressive forces, to preserve peace. They condemned the U.S. administration's attempts to stifle the popular will for liberation from imperialist exploitation. They emphatically called for an end to Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and expressed their solidarity with Nicaragua and Angola and with all peoples fighting for their national independence and social progress.

The Cuban parliamentary delegation also had a friendly meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. They exchanged views on the international situation and the prospects of bilateral relations.

Stoph Receives Delegation

LD231944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph today received the Cuban National Assembly delegation led by its President Flavio Bravo. In a friendly discussion the two sides agreed that in view of the escalation of the confrontation policy pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, the struggle to preserve and safeguard peace has become the paramount task. They stressed the far-reaching importance of the Soviet peace initiative, which is fully supported by the GDR and Cuban Governments. They said Brezhnev's repeated proposals for a constructive solution to urgent international problems have had a worldwide impact and the resistance of peoples in all continents to the Reagan administration's confrontation and war policy is growing.

The two sides agreed that bilateral relations are developing steadily on the basis of the 1980 friendship treaty and that they contribute to the all-round strengthening of both states.

CAMEROON ASSEMBLYMEN ARRIVE FOR TOUR, TALKS

Sindermann Greets Visitors

LD231656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Cameroon led by National Assembly President Solomon Tandeng Muna arrived in the GDR today. The delegation was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The delegation will spend several days in the GDR, exchange experiences with members of the People's Chamber and will also visit Potsdam and Neubrandenburg Bezirke.

Talks, Dinner Held

LD231938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received a delegation of the Cameroon National Assembly led by its President Solomon Tandeng Muna, for a friendly talk.

The conferees emphasized that above all secure peace is necessary in order to preserve what has been achieved and to solve future tasks for the benefit of both peoples. They emphasized that dialogue and cooperation between states with different social systems should be strengthened as the dominant principle of international affairs. At the same time they condemned attempts by the most aggressive U.S. circles to suppress the popular will for liberation from imperialist exploitation. They called emphatically for ending Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Horst Sinermann said the GDR supports the efforts of the Cameroon people to overcome the grim colonial heritage. Solomon Tandeng Muna said Cameroon's parliamentarians will always support all peace initiatives. Horst Sindermann gave a banquet in honor of the guests. In the afternoon the delegation laid a wreath at the monument of the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

STOPH WRITES IN SUPPORT OF CSCE'S APPEAL ON ARMS

AU231440 East Berlin HORIZONT No 34/1982 in German p 25

["Text" of "Appeal of International Committee for European Security and Cooperation" to the CSCE countries and letter of reply from Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to Canon Goor, president of the International Committee]

[Text] [Appeal of International Committee for European Security and Cooperation]

From 19 to 21 March the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation held a conference of extraordinary importance due to the international situation, whose deterioration had to be noted with great concern.

Confident of expressing the hopes of an increasing segment of the European and North American public, which is aware of the danger of a new conflict, the international committee decided to address a solemn appeal to the governments of all signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki. It calls upon them to unambiguously demonstrate their political will to do everything:

1. To protect Europe from a nuclear war by ending the arms race, the immediate freezing, the gradual reduction and the final dismantlement of mass destruction weapons;
2. To maintain the dialogue in continuation of the process introduced in Helsinki and guarantee the success of the Madrid meeting -- including the convening of a European conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament;
3. To support, continue and expand the other negotiations which are being held by paying particular attention to all new proposals or unilateral gestures which promote the ending of the arms race;
4. To work toward ensuring that the second special meeting of the UN General Assembly on questions of disarmament will arrive at an effective disarmament program.

This is the anxious expectation but also the hope of all peoples who express this by their initiatives and actions. The future of peace in the world is at stake and so is the survival of mankind for which all governments jointly bear serious responsibility.

[Letter of reply from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers]

Esteemed Mr President:

The GDR Government welcomes and supports the appeal of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation to the governments of all signatories to the Helsinki Final Act.

In view of the peace-endangering plans and actions of intensive armament and aggression by imperialist circles and a threatening international situation resulting from it, there can be nothing more important than to preserve peace and to strengthen it. The GDR is most deeply committed to this aim.

As a socialist state bordering on the two biggest military coalitions, the GDR is perseveringly and constantly contributing to achieving a change for military detente and disarmament in the eighties. We share with you the conviction that it is necessary to demonstrate the desire for peace with deeds. Completely in accordance with this spirit, the GDR appealed to the nuclear powers to commit themselves, like the USSR, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at the second special UN disarmament meeting.

To follow the far-reaching Soviet initiative in this way would essentially decrease the danger of a nuclear war and thus contribute to stabilizing the international situation. The GDR welcomes the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States.

As an important step toward reducing the danger of war and decreasing military confrontation, the GDR supports the proposals submitted by the USSR for a gradual reduction and the final dismantlement of medium-range nuclear weapon systems in Europe. The Western side's agreement to the Soviet proposal of a concurrent moratorium for the deployment and production of such weapons could positively stimulate the current negotiations between the USSR and the United States on medium-range weapons in Europe.

The implementation of the proposal on concluding a convention on banning the neutron weapon which the GDR foreign minister again submitted at the second special UN disarmament meeting would also be a substantial contribution to stabilizing the situation on our continent.

At the Madrid meeting of the CSCE member countries, the GDR supports an objective and constructive dialogue which promotes the solution of the urgent problems of our time. This in particular applies to military detente in Europe as an important element in strengthening world peace. It is our conviction that a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament of all CSCE signatories would be a significant contribution to improving the international situation. To achieve this aim the socialist countries have so far undertaken great efforts and have met the Western participating states more than halfway. The Soviet offer of extending the zone for confidence-building measures to the Urals, if the Western side is also prepared to undertake corresponding expansions, has opened wide the door for settlements arrived at by agreement. However, a prerequisite for this is that all participating sides strictly proceed from the principle of equality and equal security. Thus the mandate for an all-European conference on important problems of military detente is an essential and decisive element for the overall success of the Madrid meeting.

The Helsinki Final Act will remain for the GDR the long-term basis for the relations between states of diverse social systems. To respect and apply it as a whole is a prerequisite for a favorable development of bi- and multilateral relations between those states which signed it.

I want to assure you, Mr President, that the concern and the contents of the appeal of the international Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe are shared and supported by the government and the people of the GDR.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE ROMANIAN PEOPLE

LD222124 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] To mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution and the national liberation of Romania, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph today sent cordial greetings and congratulations to the representatives of that fraternal country.

The telegram, addressed to General Secretary and President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, praised in particular the important achievements of Romanian workers in developing socialism. These feats were accomplished in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, led by the Romanian Communist Party, the telegram continues: as member-states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR and Romania worked unceasingly for an end to the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament. In view of the peace-endangering policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles, particularly the United States, it is more necessary than ever for the socialist fraternal states to consolidate and strengthen their all-round cooperation.

FRG MAN ARRESTED AT BORDER FOR SUBVERSION

AU231312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Agent of Criminal Fuerch Gang Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 17 August 1982 GDR security organs detained FRG citizen Hans-Peter Kirchner at the GDR Drewitz border crossing point. As an agent of the criminal Fuerch gang which operates from (West) Berlin and the FRG, he actively participated in subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant has been issued.

SCULPTOR CONVICTED FOR REFUSING MILITARY CALL

LD202126 Hamburg DPA in German 1846 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (DPA) -- The Jena sculptor Michael Blumhagen (21) was sentenced on 20 August to 6 months' imprisonment for refusing to perform military service. This information was given by informed sources in Berlin. The sentence was not suspended. The trial took place in camera before a military court in an Erfurt Barracks. A number of young sympathizers had gathered outside the barracks but their number was not known.

The sources pointed out that the court had imposed the minimum penalty. The young man had completed his 18 months military service but told the military district command that he would refuse future armed service. He was arrested on 16 June for failing to comply with a callup for 6 weeks' service as a reservist.

Blumhagen came into conflict with the authorities over a piece of sculpture and applied for "release from GDR citizenship." His trial is understood to have been concerned only with his refusal to do military service. Under GDR law it is not possible to refuse military service but it is possible to apply to do unarmed service as a construction soldier in the army. But such a decision must be made before callup. After performing the basic military service one cannot refuse service as a reservist. So far only a few cases have been reported of people refusing to serve as reservists in the GDR.

STATE PLAN FOR GRAIN HARVEST FULFILLED

AU231408 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 82 p 1

[ADN report: "State Plan for Grain Fulfilled: Farmers Reap Good Harvest. Hectare Yield 38.1 Centners. Gratitude for Great Dedication. Now Other Crops Harvested With All Strength"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- As the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Industry reports, the state plan for grain was fulfilled on Thursday.

"Despite considerable damage caused by the winter the cooperative farmers and agricultural workers have reaped a good harvest. The average yield per hectare is 38.1 centners. The bezirke have contributed to these good results with the following per-hectare yields: Leipzig 46.8 centners; Halle 46.2 centners; Erfurt 43.3 centners; Kark-Marx-Stadt 42.2 centners; Gera 41.7 centners; Dresden 41.3 centners; Rostock 40.3 centners; Capital of Berlin 39.3 centners; Neubrandenburg 36.5 centners; Magdeburg 36.4 centners; Suhl 33.7 centners; Schwerin 33.5 centners; Frankfurt (Oder) 33.3 centners; Cottbus 30.1 centners; and Potsdam 29.1 centners."

Harvesting is still in progress in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Suhl and Gera Bezirke. Efforts are being made now to harvest fodder and root crops as well as fruit and vegetables.

GERSTNER ANALYZES HARVEST, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

DW231110 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] In the GDR a good grain harvest has been brought in this year. We learned this the day before yesterday from a final report of the Ministry of Agriculture. The average yield per hectare in the republic is 28.1. With this grain harvest the resolutions of the 12th Peasants Congress have been successfully implemented. Agriculture makes its contribution to the further efficiency increase of our economy. Dear listeners, this efficiency increase which is indispensable for the further shaping of our socialist society dominates all of our economy, all fields, all industrial branches, the combines, the scientific institutions, the ministries and the individual work collectives.

We have been able to orient the work of all of us toward this social target and to give our individual work a higher meaning, in other words, to motivate our country's workers by the party's economic strategy for the eighties. Millions of people in our country have economic responsibility, Erich Honecker said at the fourth plenum. I am thinking of the plan discussion for next year which is being conducted in the factories with so much intensity, commitment, frankness and argumentation as hardly in any previous year. And indeed, next year's plan entails many new problems.

I am thinking of the consistency with which energy and material economy are pursued everywhere as well as the remarkable results we have recently achieved in saving energy and material. I am also thinking of the Schwedt initiative with its almost incredible job economizing. The Schwedt methods are now a model for many other factories. On the whole, some 390 million work hours were economized in our economy last year. Undoubtedly these are great results of our comprehensive rationalization, even though what has been achieved is not what can be achieved.

I am also thinking of the shifting of transports from the road to the rail. Here the Reichsbahn, motor traffic and thousands of industrial enterprises took innumerable initiatives of large economic benefit. In Muelhausen, for instance, 30 factories now use rail tracks to the factory gates; a network of sidings was built here last year. The assembly line collectives of the Neubrandenburg housing construction combine in all parts of the bezirk receive the concrete parts by rail. In Wittstock coal is transported to the consumers via a former unloading track of the Autobahn Combine. Thereby the road transports of briquettes are reduced by 20 kilometers in Wittstock alone.

This is what I mean and many more other things by saying that many people cooperate in increasing the efficiency and strengthening the GDR. Let me also mention the forced electrification of the Reichsbahn, the progress achieved in the utilization of secondary raw materials which has become possible due to the cooperation of many citizens, the breakthrough in technological work, the activation of construction enterprises which has finally been enforced regarding the repair and maintenance of houses and flats as well as the concentration of the construction industry on building new houses in the cities.

Dear listeners, all these points of our economic strategy cannot be solved easily, but they are solved successfully. An important role in this respect is played by the high qualification of workers in the GDR. The number of working people with university and technical education rose from 700,000 in 1970 to 1.4 million today. That means it doubled within 10 years. This is a very important process going on under the surface of outward appearances, a very significant growth of our strength, our economic power. The number of foremen and skilled workers rose from 3.2 million to 4.7 million in the same time. In 1975, 70 percent of the working people had a complete professional training. Today it is 81 percent. The professional qualification of the cooperative peasants has particularly improved.

This is one side of the medal. The reverse side is the fact that not all of them are assigned jobs in accordance with their qualifications. Erich Honecker said at the fourth plenum: We must not leave out of account that this large growth of specialists has not become fully effective. In 1981, roughly 12 percent of all advanced school cadres and 22 percent of all foremen were assigned jobs which were not in keeping with their qualifications. Eighteen percent of all skilled workers worked as semiskilled or unskilled workers.

Dear listeners, here a substantial disproportion manifests itself between the qualification and assignment of many working people. We have a golden fund of knowledge and cadres which we do not use carefully enough. Erich Honecker at the fourth plenum said the proper use of cadres was our largest reserve. The demand therefore is that the considerable potential of qualified cadres be made fully effective economically. This demand is also of immediate interest, because in a few days, on 1 September, 230,000 young people leaving school will enter professional life and 50,000 university and professional school graduates will start work in the economy. Assigning a proper job to all of them is an urgent task for the managements on all levels.

BRIEFS

CONSUL GENERAL TO MINSK -- On Tuesday in Minsk Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception to introduce Paul Jacobs, the new GDR consul general. The reception was attended by Yuriy Kolokolov, Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia; Vladimir Lobanok, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR; Nina Snezhkova, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other leading figures. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA -- Ulaanbaatar, 18 Aug (ADN) -- A protocol on the 1983 exchange of products between the GDR and Mongolia was signed in Ulaanbaatar on Wednesday by the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Eugen Kattner and Nadmidyn Bavuu. It was agreed to further increase mutual deliveries next year on the basis of the 1981-85 long term trade agreement. The GDR will deliver machinery and equipment for the light and foodstuffs industries, electrical engineering and scientific instrument making products, and chemical and light industrial products. Mongolia will deliver wool, gut, pelts and other animal products, leather and fur clothing, as well as carpets and knitted outerwear. A protocol was also signed on cooperation in developing and expanding various projects in the Mongolian national economy, including the Ulaanbaatar meat and canning combine and the Ernst Thaelmann state farm in Bornuur. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 18 Aug 82 LD]

KUWAITI PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ARRIVES 23 AUG

LD240216 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MIT) -- A parliamentary delegation from Kuwait, led by Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, speaker of the National Assembly, arrived in Budapest on Monday on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. This is the first time that a delegation of the National Assembly of Kuwait pays an official visit to Hungary. The guests will get acquainted with the activity of the Hungarian National Assembly, and will hold talks about relations between the two parliaments.

The delegation was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD232042 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, first minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the national day of Romania.

The telegram emphasizes:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves, we forward our comradely greetings and sincere best wishes to you and every worker of Romania, on the occasion of your national day, the 38th anniversary of your country's liberation.

"The Hungarian people well known and highly evaluate the results which the workers of Socialist Romania have achieved in the building of socialism since the country's liberation with their industrious work, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Romania. We are certain that Hungarian-Romanian friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international and good-neighbourly relations serve the interests of our peoples. It is the sincere effort of our party and government that our relations strengthen and develop in every field of life, to the advantage of our countries and peoples, our common cause, socialism and peace. On your national day, we wish you and the entire Romanian people further success in the building of advanced socialist society, in making your country prosper."

On occasion of the national day of Romania, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, sent a greetings telegram to Nicolae Gicsan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly. The Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of Hungarian Women and the Hungarian National Peace Council greeted their Romanian partner organizations in telegrams.

PARTY LEADERS ADDRESS CONSTITUTION DAY RALLIES

Horvath in Koszeg

LD202246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Dr Istvan Horvath, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian interior minister, at 20 August Constitution Day rally in Koszeg -- recorded]

[Text] The socialist national unity in our country is forming and developing in the course of a continuous dialogue and of creative discussions concerning modes of implementation.

The mutual confidence between the party and the people, which was established and strengthened after the 1956 counter-revolution, is an important and valuable asset of our socialist system. The experience gained by millions proves the correctness of our party's alliance policy based on confidence and it is the intention of millions, party and nonparty members, that this important consensus should be continuously recreated and should endure.

Dear comrades, the consent concerning socialism, the consensus, the national unity based on alliance policy, internal order and calm, all these together create the preconditions for peaceful creative work in our country. Our social life is also balanced for the reason that the people living here see it as natural to have a legal order in our country corresponding to the constitutional legal system. The citizens of our state enjoy a wide range of rights and these are guaranteed by the legal order.

The great majority of citizens and foreigners are law-abiding people, and the authorities also obey our laws. Among the state organs, the interior, the prosecuting and the judicial bodies continue their work on the basis of the country's constitutional order, according to the legal prescriptions. They look after the state and public security, public property and the defense of the life, the property and rights of individuals. The inhabitants of our country, the decent and honorable citizens of our state and the well-intentioned visiting foreigners can live, work and rest in a stable public order and public security based on the general social stability.

You surely understand that I am speaking about this not for self-assurance. Still I state that any capitalist country, even the very economically developed ones, would be glad to have the security of the community and of individuals that has been created and ensured by the Hungarian People's Republic for its inhabitants.

We also are aware that the peace of society and of individuals is often disturbed, and there is no guarantee against this. But it is guaranteed that this cannot pass with impunity. The organs of criminal investigation, working in this spirit, fulfill their duty in preventing, investigating and punishing crime. We protect the basic interests of society under any circumstances and against anybody. In the interest of better cooperation in the community our socialist system of power relies first of all upon persuasion, upon voluntary obedience to norms. However, if necessary, with regard to the general values of socialism, humanity, collectivism and the guaranteed rights of the individual, it will use force in the future, too, to implement its task.

Dear comrades, an important condition and means of our future progress is the development of socialist democracy, this is an essential part of our system. Its development is our duty following from our principles, but we know well that there is a long way to go to achieve the ideal conditions in this respect. For this reason we cannot give up our goals even in conditions of the deterioration of the international situation and the internal economic difficulties.

But can socialist democracy be created by decree? It is our firm conviction that formal democracy introduced by decree does not serve our social and political aims. Socialist democracy, which is the institutional system of real democracy, must develop continuously and work properly. The democratic order of decisions has to be increased in all spheres of our public, and the opportunity to participate in initiation, preparation and planning must be widened. The democratic decisionmaking system demands that people should participate not only in implementation but in all phases of activity. This is the basis of the discipline of implementation and of the control of realization.

Using the political preconditions that we have created jointly the everyday practice of socialist democracy can turn the local community, the workplace and several other forums of our public life from the councils up to parliament into a real stage of human development and of enrichment of political culture. Only on the basis of a continuously developing socialist democracy can the individual become an active participant and integral part of the society and participate responsibly in the running of our affairs.

Ovari in Opusztaszer

LD202300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Report on speech by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee Secretary, on the occasion of Constitution Day at a rally in Opusztaszer on 20 August -- recorded]

[Text] Here is a report from the Constitution Day rally in Opusztaszer. Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo delivered a speech. He said among other things:

[Begin recording] During the last 25 years we have grown accustomed to open and clear speech, even concerning the most difficult questions. We have gotten used to the fact that our people understand only straight speech. They only esteem openness. This is why we speak openly about the situation when we have to solve the extremely complicated task of qualitative change, of the modernization of our people's economy among deteriorating conditions. The achievement of this task demands greater efforts each year. The preservation of the achieved standard of living amidst the deteriorating conditions continues to be our task. We have also not given up the aim that through the solution of today's economic tasks we should lay the basis for the creation of a developed socialist society in Hungary. This also means a further rise in the living standard.

We have no panaceas. But the most important condition is (?given): our people's ability, diligence, inventiveness, self-confidence, and firm resolution not only to defend, but also to enrich our socialist achievements.

As a result of the work and development of the past 25 years we are esteemed not only by our friends, but also by our partners. They esteem our 25-year consistent policy, our internal political, economic and cultural achievements, the openness of our position, which represents a great value in this world burdened with so many uncertainties. They know where we belong, what we want. For this reason we are able to contribute to the solution of the great problems of the world. This is why we are listened to on international questions. Therefore the internal stability of the Hungarian People's Republic also represents an important international political factor. The credibility of our peace-loving foreign policy is backed with a good domestic background.

So we are not fortune's fool. We have an opportunity to act in the interest of our people, of peace. Since we have an opportunity, we also have a great responsibility -- not only the government, but all of us.

Several times throughout history our people have marched in the forefront of historical progress. This is also the case now, but the stakes are higher. The nation's future depends more than ever on our ability to respond to the demands of the age. This is why our responsibility is great, our common responsibility in foreign political questions, too.

Recently we heard from Comrade Janos Kadar a rarely used but apt expression: consensus. Everything that is included in this concept represents the great achievement of the past 25 years. It is a starting point of every well-resolved task and the main token of our future successes. The content of this word could be defined as follows: Since the era of the great class clashes in our country is well over, since it has been proven that discord is not an old Hungarian curse, but the product of a society based on exploitation, now our people are working in a good consensus for the achievement of the most important national goals, for the defense of peace and for social progress. Our people not only understand, but actively support the policy of the party, the sole motive of which is the selfless service of the cause of the motherland and progress. This word, consensus, also means that our people have the will and also the ability to solve the real problems of society and the nation even in today's more difficult circumstances. In the future it will become apparent which way the world will go and whether the achievements of detente will be strengthened and peace protected or not. It may also be decided whether we succeed in putting an end to the inherited economic backwardness or if we shall leave this backwardness to our descendants.

It is my conviction that consensus on the main questions will make possible a solution of even the most complicated tasks. Our descendants looking back to these years will say that the generations living and fighting in the 1980's sometimes having difficulties, did their best. They did what their people and country demanded. [end recording]

INSTITUTE DEVELOPS, WILL MARKET MICROCOMPUTER

WA240001 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Last year the Metrimex Foreign Trade Company recognized opportunities for marketing computer equipment capable of producing displays in Arabic as well as in Latin. Of all the companies to which Metrimex suggested this as potentially good business, only MIKI, [Instrument Industry Research Institute] reacted.

According to Levente Nagy, deputy main department head of MIKI, the institute developed microprocessor-controlled equipment and terminals using both Latin and Arabic letters in a record time of 3 months. The equipment was favorably received at the electronic exhibition held in Paris last year. Here, one of the world's top computer firms, whose name will not be disclosed under the terms of the agreement concluded with MIKI, said that if a prototype were completed by September 1982, it would place an order for 1,000 units. MIKI has recently perfected the device, whereupon leading personnel of the foreign firm came to Budapest to inspect it and declared it unique in the world. The firm suggested that since it had been dominating the market in the Arab world up to now, it would henceforth offer its computer along with the equipment developed by MIKI. It also volunteered to take full charge of marketing and service. The firm added that should MIKI prefer to market the product independently, the firm would make an offer for it.

Actually the equipment resembles a complex microcomputer with a TV camera which displays both Arabic and Latin letters. It can be linked to the computer center either directly or from a great distance. The printed symbols correspond to Arabic handwriting, and a special program had to be tailored to them. This was complicated by the fact that each symbol can be used in four forms, each having a different meaning. The Arabic alphabet has 29 consonants. Since inclusion of all would have led to an unwieldy keyboard, MIKI developers incorporated a microcomputer which analyzes text on the basis of information typed and writes out the appropriate sentence on this basis. Furthermore, the keyboard includes a lever which, when depressed, writes out the equivalent of the Arabic in Latin letters.

Serial production of the MIKI equipment will begin at the electronics plant of the Sasad Agricultural Producer Cooperative, which has had a number of successful deals and collaboration with MIKI in the past. MIKI was instrumental in establishing and equipping the electronics section of the cooperative. No investment will be required for production since MIKI will put the necessary instruments at the disposal of the cooperative and will monitor production continuously and calibrate the end product. Export is certain to be profitable since the current world market price of such equipment is approximately \$2,500.

COURT SENTENCES SAMIZDAT PUBLISHER DEMSZKY

PM201325 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "New Warning to Samizdat"]

[Text] Independent Hungarian publisher Gabor Demszky was sentenced 3 August to 20 days' imprisonment or a fine of 4,000 forints (approximately 1 month's average salary) for publishing unauthorized works, according to reports from Budapest.

Before Mr Mitterrand's visit, the police had carried out a number of searches. They had also confiscated various manuscripts from Mr Demszky's automobile at the end of June, notably texts of Polish trade union Solidarity materials and the manuscript of a novel by Gyorgy Konrad, "The Loser." Indeed Samizdat activity has developed strongly in Hungary in the past few years and dissident intellectuals regularly hold reading and sales meetings. But a year ago the authorities, who had previously been more tolerant, issued a warning against the distribution of clandestine publications. Nonetheless they have not dared to launch a direct attack on the man coordinating the distribution of Samizdat material, since he is Mr Lazzlo Rajk, son of the interior minister executed in 1948 after a rigged trial.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS REAGAN'S LE FIGARO COMMENTS

LD230812 Warsaw PAP in English 0719 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 23 Aug -- Commenting on President Ronald Reagan's interview for the conservative Paris daily LE FIGARO in which he touched on Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU observed that "It would be hard to find any new elements in the President's remarks about Poland."

"The phenomena taking place between the Odra and Bug rivers do not interest the President. It is one proof more that he does not care about Poland. Our matters are pretext for him. They are a pretext for pursuing a policy of splitting international cooperation -- a policy which the United States leader does not intend to abandon."

"This peculiar attitude towards facts and towards the international situation is a characteristic feature of the whole interview by Ronald Reagan."

In conclusion, TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out that the interview for LE FIGARO presented "a cynical profile" of President Reagan rather than any new information on his policy or new constructive proposals.

ARMY DAILY REACTS TO U.S. SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT

LD211534 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 21 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Referring to a statement on Poland made by Deputy Spokesman of the U.S. State Department Allan Romberg at a briefing on August 17, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"If only Mr. Romberg could be taken at his word. If, on the basis of his statement, it was possible to demand from Washington that it let us solve the problems of our country without brutal pressure from the outside, U.S. sanctions and without extorting solutions dictated from there. [sentence as received] These are solutions that cannot be forced (upon Poland) by anybody. That are only a pretext for a political and propaganda campaign, serving the objectives of the U.S. global policy."

"Declarations at the briefing at the State Department are not reflected at all in Washington's real policy. They have nothing in common even with the intentions of this policy whose victims are the Polish economy, the Polish society and Poland," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS RADIO 'SUBVERSION'

LD231526 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 23 Aug -- Protest Against Propaganda Subversion Against Poland

The heads of the U.S., French, British and FRG diplomatic missions were summoned to the Polish Foreign Ministry in the past few days, the Polish press agency learnt.

The Polish Foreign Ministry firmly protested against propaganda subversion against Poland carried out by radio stations of these countries.

The activity of radio stations of the U.S., as well as of France, Britain and the FRG, financed by the governments of these countries, is incompatible with the norms of international law and the principles of international cooperation and is a brutal interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

The radio programmes broadcast in Polish openly aim to preserve the state of tension and to hamper the implementation of the line of national accord and reforms. That is testified to by the examples of inspiring and propagating actions that are incompatible with the legal order binding in Poland, slandering the Polish state authorities, backing the activity of illegal groupings and broadcasting untrue news and commentaries that deliberately misinform the Polish public opinion.

The Polish Foreign Ministry demanded the stopping of this kind of activity and reserved itself the right to adopt appropriate measures, including raising this question in the forum of appropriate international organizations.

REPRESENTATIVE OUTLINES WARSAW'S CSCE POSITION

LD231448 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] (Włodzimierz Konarski), Polish representative at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has said the following, among other things, in a talk with a PAP journalist:

Poland occupies an important place in Europe, and her role in East-West relations is well-known. Naturally, a deep social and economic crisis in a country like ours is bound to give rise to certain external consequences. In our view we must do everything possible to [word indistinct] the negative influence of the Polish crisis on the national [words indistinct] (?of Poland), among which we include, of course, a striving toward good relations between East and West, the strengthening of peace and security, and also the development of international cooperation.

The United States, supported by those NATO allies which see their [word indistinct] in the sharpening of international tension, in the arms race and in a deterioration in relations between East and West, are trying to make use of our internal situation also for these purposes. This is taking place in defiance of our own will and in defiance of the position of our allies. NATO countries, as they mercilessly make use of our position, are undertaking political and economic action that makes it more difficult for use to emerge from our crisis.

The meeting in Madrid is a classic example which confirms the truth of this statement. The process which was started by the Conference on Peace and Cooperation in Europe must serve the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe and correspond with the interests of the peoples of Europe.

Recently, (W. Konarski) went on, the American administration has even been trying to impose an embargo on [words indistinct] in Poland. This is yet further proof of the use of our own Polish affairs as an artificial propaganda pretext in action against our allies and of course against ourselves. In no circumstances can we agree to this and we shall oppose it with all our strength. The fact that our difficulties and the (?social) and economic tensions are taking place during a period of general deterioration in the international situation is an unfortunate thing for us. However, as the internal situation becomes more stable there are more signs giving rise to guarded optimism.

International reaction to the July decision to ease martial law, and to the announcement of the possibility that it might be lifted by the end of this year were, for the most part, positive.

[Word indistinct] Stressed the consistency and the resolve of the Polish authorities in their striving to achieve national agreement and the effective stabilization of life in the country. These decisions won supporters for the realistic tendency, which can be regarded as a good thing for Poland in the present situation.

Asked about the prospects for a return to normal relations between Poland and Western countries, (Wlodzimierz Konarski) replied: For our part we have already confirmed many times our readiness to develop these relations. We have also stressed this at the Madrid meeting. However, we have categorically rejected, and will continue to do so, all attempts to dictate to us the solution of our own internal Polish problems.

The use against us of economic restrictions cannot be reconciled with the normal principles of international coexistence. They are a violation of the Final Act of the [Helsinki] Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The question of the return to normal relations between Poland and Western countries has the character of a diplomatic and political struggle and demands respect for our diplomatic interests. The struggle must be carried on until favorable results are achieved. This flows from our Polish state interests, (Wlodzimierz Konarski) said in conclusion.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI SEND MESSAGE TO ROMANIANS

LD231014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, sent hearty greetings for the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State and the government and for the fraternal Romanian nation to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president, and Prime Minister Constantin Descalescu.

Polish-Romanian relations in all spheres of life, which are developing well on the basis of the traditional friendship and the systems of alliances which connect the two states, are serving the interests of the two countries and nations. Poland and Romania in their intransigent alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are contributing to the consolidation of socialism, progress and peace in the world, the telegram reads.

DAILY STRESSES NEED FOR COOPERATION, ACCORD

LD231814 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Aug -- Supreme Requirements -- Poland's sovereignty is the subject of Ignacy Krasicki's article in TRYBUNA LUDU.

[Here are some] excerpts: "The stronger and more credible were Poland's links of alliance with her socialist neighbours and allies the higher was Poland's prestige in the international arena. The more effective was the postwar Poland's performance in the sphere of socialist construction, the more interesting and valuable she became for her partners, including those in Western states and the Third World.

"Conversely, the weakening of her links and the decrease of Poland's credibility as an ally invariably produced adverse results.

"The crisis which erupted so sharply after August was responsible, even earlier, for the lowering of Poland's real rank among the international community. This happened in spite of spectacular foreign contacts indulged in by her leaders at the time, which, as a matter of fact, most often led Poland into a credits and technological trap and helped gradually to undermine Poland's economic sovereignty. This was accomplished with a vengeance by Solidarnosc's post-August dictate," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

National accord and rebirth are essential for strengthening Poland's sovereignty, Ignacy Krasicki said further on. "National rebirth in its essence denotes cooperation of the authorities with the society aimed at stabilizing the Polish socialist statehood. This means that the society's principal living forces should be pooled to promote the development of the socialist and sovereign People's Poland. Contrary to the manoeuvres and manipulations of those avowed opponents of rebirth trying to impart to it a totally different socio-political content. Their design is to treat rebirth as an important instrument either of so-called Finlandization of Poland, or restoration of the old socio-political system using new false labels. This design in itself poses a new threat to Poland's real sovereignty," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF PARTY LEADERS

LD231744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee is chairing a conference of first secretaries of party organizations in 207 large factories with whom the party Central Committee maintains direct contact.

The objective of the meeting is to exchange information, experiences and opinions concerning the country's sociopolitical and economic situation in the large factories and to discuss problems concerning the working class in large industrial enterprises.

Attending the conference are: Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Committee; Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Manfred Gorywoda, members of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat.

Addresses Conferees

LD240850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is chairing a conference of first secretaries of party organizations in 207 large factories with whom the party Central Committee maintains direct contact.

The conference was convened at a time of intensified activity by the political opponent, [przeciwnik] who wants to create a new wave of unrest at the end of August and beginning of September. These attempts are not finding broad social support. Although society is still divided, the majority of people are not inclined to endanger the calm and the possibilities for normal work that have been achieved with such effort.

The conference discussed problems which make working people's lives and the operation of enterprises most difficult. The first results and difficulties in introducing the economic reform were spoken of, as well the vital need to create conditions for reactivating workers self-management.

Taking the floor at the end of the conference, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the opponent [Przeciwnik] knows that time is on our side and will do everything to hamper progress. His next attack must and will be broken. There will be no turning back from the line of the ninth congress. The party of the working class plays the leading role in the party but still has much to do in order to become the genuine leading force in the whole of society. [sentence as heard]

Referring to the many voices demanding that the fight against speculation, parasitism, and growing rich at the expense of society be stepped up, the first secretary of the Central Committee stated that the inspection and public law and order bodies must and will carry out their duties in this regard with increasing effectiveness. Passing on information about his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that Poland will deal with this crisis in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community.

'ANTISTATE DEMONSTRATION' AFTER FUNERAL REPORTED

PM231211 Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 11 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article signed (Macz): "Taking Advantage of Funeral Rites... Another Attempt To Stir Up Unrest"]

[Text] According to information given by the press spokesman of the voivodship headquarters of Citizens' Militia, yesterday at about 1550 hours, after the funeral of Adam and Dorota Jurczyk which was attended also by Marian Jurczyk [Szczecin Solidarity leader, interned after 13 December], a group of about 700 people broke away from the other mourners and headed toward the city center, shouting antistate slogans. It was there, in view of the increasing aggressiveness of the group (about 1000 people), that the decision was made to make use of the forces of order, after having instructed the crowd to disperse.

The determined attitude of the forces of order calling on the people to disperse produced results and the crowd scattered without any means of direct pressure being used. By 1645 hours the streets of Szczecin were calm. A group of a dozen or so people who were behaving aggressively was arrested.

Funeral rites are always solemn and sad. The cemetery is a place where the sorrowing and the bereaved meet. Here for the last time parents bid farewell to their children, children to parents, friends to friends.

Yesterday at the central cemetery farewells were being said at the grave of two young people who had died a tragic death. They were the son of Marian Jurczyk's first marriage, and the son's wife. But the atmosphere of mournful solemnity lasted only a short time.

In less than a minute the cemetery and the funeral became the scene of a common free-for-all. The instigators of these disruptions had only one aim: to stir up a brawl. Mrs Genowefa Jurczyk appealed for calm: She was knocked about and kicked. Yet again, just like a few weeks ago, this time taking advantage of the solemn occasion of a funeral, small groups of brutal troublemakers made for the city center. Many of them -- reeking of alcohol, according to eyewitnesses -- tried to form a procession heading for the cathedral.... A Solidarity banner appeared.

Irrespective of the feelings and convictions of any one of us, yesterday's incidents, begun over the coffins of two people who had died a tragic death, have been the cause of shock and outrage.

There is, however, a question worth asking while commenting on yesterday's incidents: Were there not too many demagogic elements in the father's farewell speech over the tragic grave of his children?

Yesterday at about 1900 hours Mrs Genowefa Jurczyk met with Szczecin press and radio reporters to answer several questions in connection with the incidents at the cemetery and in the city center. Marian Jurczyk had refused to meet the reporters.

[Question] Would you give us your comments on the incidents that occurred during and after the funeral?

[Answer] For me, it was a moment difficult to describe, and it is even more difficult to talk about. I was only thinking about my husband, hoping nothing would happen. At every occasion of this kind some people will turn up to exploit the situation.

[Question] Did you know that a number of those present at the funeral later marched across town raising aggressive antistate slogans?

[Answer] No. I know nothing about that.

[Question] Would you like to give your opinion of those excesses?

[Answer] I think the whole thing is irresponsible. Even the ceremony at the cemetery after the funeral itself was too emotional. I believe neither the time nor the place was appropriate for such behavior.

[Question] You must have heard the slogans shouted by various persons at the cemetery. They had nothing to do with the funeral....

[Answer] My husband heard them too. He thinks these are irresponsible doings. I think so too.

[Question] You and your husband have been separated for 6 months now. Many domestic and family problems have fallen onto your shoulders. Have you talked with your husband about those problems?

[Answer] Indeed I find it hard and I have to cope with things on my own. But I would like to stop talking at this point....

P.S. It is our duty to state that Mrs Genowefa Jurczyk is not the mother of Adam Jurczyk who was buried yesterday.

SLAYERS OF POLICEMAN GO ON TRIAL IN WARSAW

LD232106 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 23 Aug -- Bert Chechlac, 18, who shot Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos in a Warsaw tram last February, went on trial at the Warsaw Military Court today together with seven other young males all charged with being members of an armed gang.

The name of the gang was going to be "Armed Forces of Underground Poland", and most of its members were secondary school students. Four of them, Chechlac, Tomasz Lypanow, Jaroslaw Weclawski, and Andrzej Jybiak, are aged 18; two: Tadeusz Wlaszczuk and Tomasz Krekora, are 19; one, Stanislaw Matejszuk, is 24, and the eldest, priest Sylwester Zych, is 32.

Matejszuk, a third-year student of the Catholic University of Lubin, was the organizer of the gang. He was also the author of leaflets which were circulated in one of Warsaw churches in mid-January. Matejszuk introduced himself as a liaison of "the bosses" and promised contact with the Confederation of Independent Poland KPN.

The gang's target was to set free the internees of Bialoleka and raid a police station, but both plans were duly abandoned. The gang's meeting place was Father Zych's apartment, and it was also Zych who was storing the guns in the groups' possession.

The gang got hold of its first gun by robbing a soldier. On February 18 they were trying to take another gun from sergeant Karos, whom Chechlacz fatally wounded.

Some of the gang admitted in the trial that what attracted them to the gang was the desire to go through an adventure and the fascination with arms.

JUSTICE MINISTRY ON TRIALS OF FORMER OFFICIALS

LD232106 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] In connection with the public interest in the cases pertaining to former holders of top posts in the organs of the state administration, political organizations and units of the socialized economy, the Ministry of Justice has made a report on court proceedings in these cases available.

As of 30 July this year the Ministry of Justice was supervising court proceedings in 115 penal cases against 289 persons. Out of the above number, 218 persons have occupied top posts in the past and 71 are persons whose actions closely and directly relate to the actions of these people.

The proceedings in the above-mentioned cases deal chiefly with charges of seizure of public assets, Articles 199-201 of the Penal Code; bad management, Articles 217 and 218 of the Penal Code; material and personal gains in connection with the post held, Articles 239 and 240 of the Penal Code; actions against public good or an individual through the abuse of one's prerogatives or failure to discharge one's duties, Article 246 of the Penal Code; or the purchase of motor cars contrary to the regulations of the decree of 29 October 1952.

Out of the overall number of cases supervised, so far verdicts have been declared in 58 cases against 108 persons. This includes the sentencing of 82 persons, and acquittal of 16. Proceedings against seven persons were stopped, proceedings against two persons were conditionally stopped and the execution of one person's sentence was abandoned. One case has been passed on to a military court and in six cases the files were returned to the prosecutor so that investigations could be completed.

Among the accused are 1 minister, 2 vice ministers, 6 voivodas, 5 vice voivodas, 7 secretaries of voivodship party committees, 2 voivodship committee heads of departments, 3 urban or powiat committee secretaries, 12 town mayors and parish executive officers, 28 enterprises managers, and 8 voivodship office department directors.

Courts have dealt the following terms of deprivation of freedom to the convicted: 11 persons received more than 5 years of deprivation of freedom, including terms of from 6 to 10 years' deprivation of freedom; 20 persons received from 2 to 5 years; and 45 persons received from 1 to 2 years.

Six persons received fines alone, in sums up to 245,000, and 74 persons received deprivation of freedom together with fines of from 210,000 to 2300,000.

The courts have conditionally suspended the implementation of the sentences of 44 persons who received sentences not exceeding 2 years' deprivation of freedom.

In the cases in which it is provided for by law, courts have ruled the return of equivalent for the damage done and additional sentence banning the holding of managerial posts was pronounced on 20 of the convicted. Furthermore, in some of the cases the courts have ruled full or partial forfeiture of the perpetrators' property. Most of the sentences pronounced in courts of the first instance are not valid in law [nieprawomocne] because the accused and their defenders or the prosecutor have applied for an appeal. These cases will be passed to courts of the second instance, including the Supreme Court, and reassessed regarding guilt and the punishment.

In cases in which proceedings before courts of the first instance have not yet been finished, hearing dates until the end of September of the current year have been set in 32 cases.

In many cases courts have interrupted or deferred trials many times because of illness of the accused or for the admission of new evidence, experts' opinions or witnesses' statements. Some cases cover several persons and many actions and the evidence material contains a large number of volumes and extensive source documents, which require a longer period of time both for preparation and examination. Among the exceptionally time-consuming and complicated cases the following may be mentioned: The case against the former chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, in which 5 defendants, 4 experts and 130 witnesses are appearing; the case against the former mayor of town and parish in Myslenice, in which 11 defendants and 127 witnesses are appearing; and the case against the former minister of construction and construction materials industry, in which 7 experts and 91 witnesses are appearing.

In a number of cases the court procedure was lengthened because courts applied to the Supreme Court to pass the cases for examination to another equivalent court in order to ensure full objectivity in the examination of these cases. To date this has occurred in four cases.

No date has been set in 18 cases that have been submitted to courts of the first instance for the following reasons: In seven cases the accused presented medical certificates about the poor state of their health that demand observation or treatment at a medical institution; in five cases the court allowed evidence from expert specialists, preparation of which will last from several weeks to several months; in one case the accused is abroad; in one case the court has applied to the Supreme Court with a motion to pass the case to a different equivalent court for examination; in two cases, which came in the second half of June of the current year, preparatory proceedings for trials are still in progress; and in two cases courts are determining current addresses of witnesses who did not report for trial.

In consideration of the public demand, the supervisory apparatus of the Ministry of Justice systematically monitors the course of the proceedings in the above cases. Inspections and visits have raised no significant reservations on the proceedings in these cases. This communique only concerns court proceedings against people accused of one type of action. These persons are answering before courts for offences connected with the abuse of positions to derive material or personal gains or for determinable damages caused by exceeding authority or not fulfilling duties. The political and constitutional responsibility of persons who in the past occupied the highest state posts -- persons who contributed to the creation of social and economic crisis -- will be determined by the Tribunal of State.

This was a communique of the Ministry of Justice.

NAVY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS

PM221347 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Navy Tribunal Verdicts"]

[Text] In a legally valid verdict, passed 3 August 1982 under summary procedure, the Gdynia Navy Tribunal found Marian Kostuch guilty of the following:

That, being a member of NSZZ Solidarity, he did not cease working within the said union and on 1 May 1982 in Gdansk directed a protest action organized by the said union.

Walking with a banner at the head of a procession, Kostuch disseminated false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances threatening the dignity of the political system of the Polish People's Republic.

For this activity, constituting offenses under Article 273 Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, in conjunction with Article 48 Resolution [Ust] 4 in conjunction with Article 46 Resolutions 1 and 2 of the 12 December 1981 decree on martial law, the Gdynia Navy Tribunal sentenced Marian Kostuch to 4 years' imprisonment and the additional penalty of deprivation of civic rights for a period of 5 years.

In a legally valid verdict, passed 10 August 1982 under summary procedure, the Gdynia Navy Tribunal found Krzysztof Kapica, Zbigniew Lapcik and Ryszard Urbaniak guilty of the following: that in the period between January and 26 April 1982 they did not cease working within NSZZ Solidarity in spite of its having been suspended for the duration of the state of martial law in Poland, and edited and subsequently printed six issues of the magazine KRZY [SCREAM]. This magazine was designed as an informational publication for the young members of NSZZ Solidarity and contained false news and information likely to cause public unrest as well as elements insulting the political system of the Polish People's Republic and the chief state organs. The accused distributed the said publication within the tri-city [Gdansk-Sopot-Gdynia] in their workplaces and other public places. For this activity, constituting an offense under Article 48 Resolutions 2 and 4, in conjunction with Article 46 Resolution 1 of the 12 December 1981 martial law decree, and in conjunction with Article 270 Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, the Gdynia Navy Tribunal sentenced Krzysztof Kapica, Zbigniew Lapcik and Ryszard Urbaniak each to 3 years' imprisonment and 2 years' deprivation of civic rights.

PUBLICATION OF NEW CATHOLIC WEEKLY REPORTED

PM231327 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "KATOLIK: A New Title in the Press Market"]

[Text] On 10 August a new sociocultural weekly publication, KATOLIK [THE CATHOLIC], published by the Pax Association, appeared for sale at the "Ruch" kiosks. The weekly's editorial offices are in Katowice and its chief editor is Jan Waleczek, a deputy of the Sejm and chairman of the Katowice branch of the Pax Association. The first issue of KATOLIK, which appeared on the 100th anniversary of the death of Karol Miarka, Upper Silesia's national activist, publicist, writer and publisher, carries, among others, materials dedicated to Miarka, to the 60th anniversary of the incorporation of Silesia into the motherland, the work of the union of Poles in Germany and so on.

It is worth recalling that it is the third time that a publication under this title has appeared in Silesia. KATOLIK was first published, by Karol Miarka, in 1869, and appeared for the second time in Opole as a Pax publication.

STUDENT ACTIVISTS REPORT TO CIVIC MILITIA

LD231858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Jerzy Borucz, Ryszard Marszalek and Pawel Rozciszewski have reported to the Civic Militia headquarters in Warsaw. They were the founders and then directed the activities of the independent association of students at the agricultural college in Warsaw. They have been in hiding since 13 December 1981.

The three were released from the Civic Militia headquarters after a conversation in which they declared that their main goal is to continue their studies.

VOIVODSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS

LD232342 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] In accordance with the instruction of the Military Council of National Salvation chairman, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, plenary sessions of the voivodship defense committees are meeting. Such a session took place in Bydgoszcz.

As correspondents of PAP report, sessions of the voivodship defense committees have taken place in Katowice, Bialystok, Elblag, Czestochowa, Rzeszow, Ostroleka, Tarnobrzeg, Walbrzych and Jelenia Gora.

ARMED FORCES IN TORON BEING REINSPECTED

LD231852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The Armed Forces' Inspectorate has begun a new several-day-long inspection in Torun Voivodship. The first one, carried out this spring, revealed numerous serious irregularities, evidences of negligence and shortcomings. Now the execution of the recommendations issued at that time will be checked and the degree of improvement assessed. The inspection is being directed by the head of the Armed Forces' Inspectorate and in addition to Polish Army officers representatives of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection are participating. Representatives of the Central Audit Commission of the PZPR are collaborating.

TRADE MINISTER ADJUSTS SATURDAY BUSINESS HOURS

LD240001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] In accordance with the population's wishes and demands the minister of internal trade and services has issued a special instruction obliging local administrations to fix binding working hours for trade and service establishments on free Saturdays. The instruction is aimed at adjusting the working hours of trade, catering and services to suit the specific characteristics of each town or village and the working timetable of the local population. Those employed on free Saturdays will be able to take back the day off on any other day of the week. The principles laid down by the minister should be introduced on 1 September.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BALTIC PORTS REPORTED

LD240916 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 24 Aug 82

[By Jiri Vasko]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug (CETKA) -- Situation in northern Poland and the Baltic ports is regarded as one of the best indicators of the economic and political situations in the whole country. It is good when there is much activity in the ports, and bad when the work slows down or stops.

In August 1980, Gdansk, Gdynia and other ports were crippled by strikes which the enemies of socialism used for a frontal attack on the socialist system. In August 1981 Gdansk, a city of tension and empty warehouses, was the scene of preparations for a meeting of "Solidarity" which adopted a program of total negation of socialism and its overthrow. Today, economic and political life in Gdansk Voivodship (region) is gradually reverting to normal.

There is more transshipment work being done in the port which is not behind the plan any longer and handled almost [words indistinct] shipyards and other enterprises, although some of them are still adversely affected by shortages of imported materials and their performance is not yet high enough to help speedily overcome the economic situation.

The harvest is over, and plowing on the state farms in Gdansk region is being done much earlier than last year. The supply situation is improving slowly but steadily, and another sign of gradual stabilization is the increasing number of tourists in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot.

Ever larger numbers of people dissociate themselves from the antisocialist forces which have not reconciled themselves to their defeat and are still trying to provoke unrest, Secretary of the Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Mieczyslaw Chabowski said.

All the people with whom I talked in the Baltic ports these days are convinced that "Solidarity" extremists will not succeed in securing mass support of workers for an anti-state action they are planning for the end of August.

"New strikes? In August 1980 we were on strike against our will for a full 14 days, and what have we gained? Nothing. On the contrary, we have lost much," workers in the Gdynia shipyards told me. "Social contracts? Who signed them with whom? The nation with itself? Poland does not need strikes, and as for agreements it does need an accord between workers and farmers. Above all, Poland needs honest work, wise management, and quiet."

This does not mean, of course, that the Polish workers from the Baltic Coast have ceased to be dissatisfied and critical, and that some of them could not be provoked to new ill-advised acts, but after their bitter experience gained in the past two years they are also critical of their former "trade union leaders," critical of everything at variance with their real interests and their sense of social justice.

Even though the situation on the coast is fundamentally different, we have no illusions that the antisocialist forces have been completely defeated," I was told by Jan Stachowiak, a party official in the "Paris Comune Shipyards" in Gdansk. "We face a long and arduous struggle with economic difficulties and for the socialist way of thinking. But after a deep shock, our party organizations are regaining their feet and resuming their activity in the conviction that they will win over also other progressive forces in Poland for this struggle.

BRIEFS

FORMER CUSTOMS OFFICIAL SENTENCED -- The trial of Eugeniusz Dostojewski former head of the main customs office has ended at the Warsaw Voivodship Court. He was accused of receiving bribes to facilitate the passage of goods through customs controls. He was sentenced to 2 years deprivation of freedom, suspended for 3 years, and fined 2250,000. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 82 LD]

POLITICAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION -- The publication of the theological political monthly PREZENTACJE, which publishes materials from the foreign press, has been resumed. In the first issue, among others, it publishes articles about the birth of civilization, the birth of the state, and mutual influence of cultures. Also worth noting is material about the Hungarian economy, the Communist Party of Finland, China-Taiwan relations and an article about Sweden. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 82 LD]

BOBU ADDRESSES NATIONAL DAY MEETING 21 AUG

AU211915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Report on "Speech by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee at the Festive Meeting devoted to Romania's National Day" -- AGERPRES headline -- held on 21 Aug in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/8/1982 -- At the beginning of his address the speaker stressed the celebration of the 38th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation to take place under the conditions of a powerful commitment of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, of all the working people to the work of implementing the targets set by the 12th Congress of the RCP, of the united will and action of the entire people, under the leadership of the party.

After evoking the importance of the revolutionary act of the August 1944 insurrection that brought to the fore the capacity of the Romanian Communist Party to organize the lead all the progressive forces of the nation, the widest social categories in the supreme fight for safeguarding the vital interests of the people, the speaker said: Setting out from a profound, clear-sighted analysis of the domestic situation as well as of the favourable international conditions -- created by the victories succeeded against the Hitlerite war machine by the Soviet Army, by the other forces making the anti-Hitler coalition -- the Romanian Communist Party initiated and led directly the important revolutionary actions for doing away with the military fascist dictatorship, for turning weapons against the foreign conquerors. From the very beginning Romania joined, with her entire military and material potential, the anti-Hitler coalition, making an outstanding contribution to the final victory against fascism. The Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, gained unperishing glory through wonderful deeds of heroism in the fights for chasing away the troops of Hitler and of Horthy from the entire territory of the country, participating with important forces to the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, until the end of the war, paying a heavy blood tribute for the final victory against Hitlerism.

August 23, 1944, Emil Bobu stressed next, marked the beginning of profound, renewing changes in the life of the entire Romanian society. Leading the masses in the fight for liquidating the old system, for the country's democratization, the Romanian Communist Party carried out a vast organizational and political activity, uniting all the people's, democratic and patriotic forces in a single revolutionary process that ensured the implementation of the democratic and popular revolution and the passage to the engineering of the new, socialist system in Romania.

Today socialist Romania shows to herself and to the world the image of a country with a strong economy in full swing, a country with a people that is master of its own destiny, that has assumed in full awareness and for good the historic mission to build on the Romanian land a new society, to make Romania one of the countries with an advanced material and spiritual civilization.

The grand achievements succeeded so far in all the fields of activity are directly linked to the theoretical and practical work of the party general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, to his actions of historic importance, the speaker went on, stressing that over the years elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the RCP, when Nicolae Ceausescu became general secretary of the party, radical changes occurred equally in the development of the material base of the Romanian economy, in the standard and quality of the productive forces as also in the social structure, in the continuous enhancement of the standard of material and spiritual civilization of the entire people.

A country with a poorly developed industry, with a backward agriculture - as she was in 1938 - contemporary Romania has a unitary socialist economy in a dynamic permanent progress. The Romanian industry produces today 48 times the production of 1938; the number of the working personnel has gone up over five times as compared to the same year, the social products 14 times and the per capita national income has gone up ten fold.

Romania is 15 fold richer than in 1950, the year of the first quinquennium, telling on this line being the fixed assets that are nine fold larger than in 1950. At present the Romanian industry has a potential enabling her to turn out in only 70 days the entire production of 1965. Industrial branches have been set up, lasting grounds have been set for the capitalization of the resources of raw and auxiliary materials, there have been worked out programmes that would soon ensure the country's independence in point of energy.

At the same time there has developed a process of continuous thriving of agriculture. The implementation of the policy promoted by the RCP in this basic field of the national economy has led to a 3.5 fold agricultural production as compared to 1970.

Industrialization, the development of the other economic branches have been the decisive factors of a strong assertion, over the period, of science, education and culture, for the continuous improvement of the standard of living of the entire people, of its material and spiritual standard. Thus, over the last three decades the real remuneration of the working people has gone up more than four fold, and the sales of goods, over 15 fold; there have been built 4.6 million dwellings, approximately 70 p. c. [percent] of the country's population living in new houses.

There has been created a single democratic system, highly original and socially efficient, that ensures a permanent dialogue between the party and the people. The people virtually decides its destiny, is the one deciding upon the most important acts of the domestic and foreign policy of the country. With its consultation and with its approval measures are endorsed for the continuous, multilateral development of the homeland. The socialist democracy thus goes down as a brilliant political achievement through which the entire people dignified, free and sovereign, asserts its wishes and will to take ever higher, in light of grandiose deeds, the socialist homeland.

The fundamental revolutionary gain of these years is the close unity of the whole people around the party, Emil Bobu further stressed, pointing out that the whole Romanian nation expresses on this festive occasion its unflinching confidence in the Romanian Communist Party, the leading political force of the Romanian society. He then referred to the successes with which the Romanian people greeted the country's liberation day, to the very complex tasks of this year and of the whole quinquennium which has to mark Romania's passage from the stage of a developing country to that of a medium-developed one.

In order to ensure a proper frame for the vast work of socialist construction, the speaker went on, Romania pursues an active, dynamic and constructive foreign policy firmly directed towards the lessening of the tension, the peaceful settlement of interstate disputes and conflicts, the just settlement, in the interests of all peoples, of the big issues facing mankind.

Romania steadily works for the broad development of the friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries. She develops relations with the developed capitalist states, with all countries of the world, irrespective of their social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful co-existence. Romania grounds her foreign relations upon the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of force and threat with force, every people's right to self-dependently decide its destiny and development road.

Romania steadily promotes a foreign policy of peace, independence and collaboration, firmly campaigns for the accomplishment of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the cessation of the insane arms race that may lead mankind to a devastating world conflagration, for the entrenchment in Europe and the world over of a climate of collaboration, detente and security, so that the great gains of human mind and genius -- the fruit of so many generations' toil -- may not be annihilated by the devastating flames of an atomic catastrophe.

Romania considers that the vital issue, the central issue of internal life now is the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all. The proposals advanced by Romania were firmly endorsed by the whole Romanian people within big manifestations and mass actions that took place in Romania, and through the 12 million signatures laid down on the appeal addressed to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Romania most firmly works for the building of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, for preventing the emplacement of new medium-range nuclear missiles on our continent, for the withdrawal and dismantlement of the existing ones, for a nuclear free Europe, for confidence, detente and collaboration among peoples. Of special importance are the meetings on security and cooperation in Europe taking place on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act which offer a proper frame for the joint debate on the problems of peace, independence and collaboration of the participating countries. All European peoples' interests call for this frame to be better used, for everything possible to be done so that when resuming proceedings the Madrid meeting may unfold in a constructive spirit and end in best possible results, lead to the convening of a special conference on disarmament and confidence in Europe and ensure the follow-up of the Helsinki-inaugurated conferences and meetings.

Romania declares and acts steadily for the peaceful, political settlement of any international conflict and litigation for the democratization of the international relations. In this spirit she firmly declares for the negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues, for solutions that should guarantee the settlement of the Palestinian issue, the recognition and mutual respect of all peoples, the integrity and independence of all states in the region.

The serious problems existing in the world today, caused by the ever wider gaps between the rich and the poor also demand that everything possible should be done for the entrenchment of a new international economic order, based on equity and mutually advantageous economic exchanges that should ensure the developing countries' access to modern technologies and their ever more substantial backing by the developed states.

For the attainment of these goals of vital interest to all peoples of the world, the RCP and Romanian state are resolved to develop broadly the relations of friendship and collaboration with all peoples of the world, with all forces fighting for peace, independence and progress. We wish to reiterate the unflinching belief that by fighting united the peoples have the necessary force to induce the halting of the arms race and to ensure a new, democratic policy of international collaboration and independence, the triumph of reason and peace, the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

We can affirm with good reason, the speaker stressed, that Romania, her international policy enjoy great prestige in the world. This unanimous recognition is first of all due to the firm actions, to the initiatives of wide world reverberation, to the policy of peace, independence and collaboration promoted with clear-sightedness, humanism and high responsibility by the leader of socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu.

SIHANOUK'S MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU AFTER VISIT

AU231412 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Mr President of the Republic, upon leaving the glorious Socialist Republic of Romania and its beautiful and prestigious capital city, Bucharest, I take the liberty of addressing to you this fraternal letter to express my wife's and my most profound and heartfelt gratitude for the kindness you extended to us and to the entire delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, for your amiable reception and for Romania's enchanting, generous and sumptuous hospitality. Permit me to add that I was very happy with and proud of the lengthy and cordial meetings your excellency had the kindness of having with me, and of the great development of the old and indestructible friendship linking our countries and peoples.

Through me, the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea express their great gratitude for the resolute and strong support that your excellency extended, on behalf of the entire Socialist Republic of Romania, to the just cause and struggle of our Kampuchean nation for an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea, faithful to its ideal of peace and peaceful coexistence.

At the same time, permit me to enthusiastically convey to your excellency my warmest congratulations on the prodigious development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in all the areas of socialist construction, under your illustrious aegis and your clear-sighted, dynamic, wise and genial leadership.

Inspired by these feelings, I would like Mrs President Elena Ceausescu to accept my most respectful regard and my wife's profound affection. Your Excellency Mr President of the Republic, please accept my warm wishes for happiness, health and a long life, and assurances of my highest consideration, admiration and affection.

[Signed] Nordon Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

PRESIDENT CHAIRS RCP MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

AU191907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/8/1982 -- A working meeting participated in by the first secretaries and secretaries in charge of farm problems of the county party committees, the directors of the country general departments for agriculture and food industry, of the trusts of state agricultural enterprises, of the trusts for farm mechanization and of the horticultural trusts, and the chairman of the county unions of cooperative producer farms started on August 19 at the CC of the RCP, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania.

Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, participate in the meeting.

Also attending are heads and deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, party activists, executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and other central institutions, representatives of mass and public organizations, chief editors of the leading press.

The meeting is meant to analyze the activity unfolded in the first part of the year for the carrying through of the farm production plan, the results scored with the wheat, barley and other crops, the deliveries of farm-food stuff to the state stock, the setting of the necessary measures for the unfolding in the best of conditions of the harvesting campaign and of the autumn sowings, the thorough preparation of next year's production. They also examine the stage of fulfilment of the horticultural production, of the investments objectives in agriculture and of the tasks for the development and modernization of zootechny, the way how every county fulfils its obligations deriving from the special programmes on plant and animal production, on territorial self-management and self-supply.

The minister of agriculture and food industry, Ion Tesu reads out a report on the results scored with cereal production, the attainment of the main indices in agriculture and the preparations for the autumn farm campaign.

President Nicolae Ceausescu saw round together with the participants in the meeting an exhibition showing the current structure of harvesting machines and inspected the results scored in the drive for their modernization and typification.

The meeting continues.

STAMBOLIC DEPARTS FOR CYPRUS VISIT 24 AUG

LD240756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0706 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus. Lazar Mojssov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, accompanied the Presidency president.

At Batajnica Airport Petar Stambolic was seen off by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Anton Vratusa, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; and by several other high-ranking officials. Pavlos Padjithois [spelling as received], charge d'affaires of the Cyprus Embassy in Belgrade, was also at the airport.

MAJOR BANK 'COLLAPSES,' SFRY LIQUIDITY 'SHAKEN'

AU192055 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Seada Hodzic in the "Social Chronicle" column: "Chain of Responsibility"]

[Summary] The Zagreb Privredna Banka, once one of the most reputable banks in our country, is now mentioned as one of the main culprits responsible for the difficult economic situation in Croatia. The once strong bank has lost its liquidity which has led to a difficult economic situation in a great part of Croatia's economy. "It is no longer unknown that the bank's financial collapse has shaken the foundations of the monetary liquidity in Croatia and Yugoslavia. Let us recall that this bank accounts for half of all debts in the republic."

For this reason it has been sharply criticized lately. Questions have been raised in the SFRY Assembly, the Croatian Assembly and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. As a first measure, Neven Barac, director of the bank, was relieved of his post. However, it is clear that the responsibility for everything cannot be ascribed solely to Barac or to the bank's managing board. First analyses have shown that although there were mistakes in the bank's operations, others also made mistakes. It is known that the bank overextended in incurring debts abroad. The bank also gave its "blessing" for large investment undertakings, such as the Dina plant [the petrochemical plant] on the island of Krk, the Jadral plant [the aluminum plant] the Krsko nuclear powerplant, the artificial fertilizers factory in Mutina, the Yugoslav oil pipeline, oil refineries and the railroads. Some of these investments were not justified, and the Jadral plant was a mistake.

The question now is whether the bank really "blessed" all these projects or opposed them. It is also questionable whether it could oppose these projects which were backed by certain republican organs and bodies. "Besides, in a recent statement to the Zagreb weekly DANAS, Ante Milovic, president of the Privredna Banka managing board, said that the Privredna Banka did not want to participate in investments in the Obravac alumina factory. He said that an expert analysis prepared by the bank demonstrated that the Jadral plant would not turn out as expected. However, the republic (!!!) said that one must participate in this investment, which the bank did. The consequences are already known, and the entire associated labor of Croatia is paying for it."

The current economic policy measures have also contributed to the difficult situation in the Zagreb Privredna Banka. Thus, the Federal Executive Council decided that oil be bought on short-term credit. The costs of credit -- that is, the interest and the difference in the rate of exchange -- should be paid by oil refineries. When the latter provided no foreign exchange for repaying oil bought in this way, the Privredna Banka was not prepared to take new short-term credits to repay the debts but was forced to give in to the Croatian Executive Council.

The consequences of a number of mistakes are borne by the economy. It is still not clear who will be responsible for all this but it would not be right if all the blame is shifted on the bank.

The bank now faces a long period of recovery. A recovery program has been adopted and must be approved by the pertinent federal and republican organs. However, a long time will be needed for a complete recovery and even more time to regain the undermined reputation at home and abroad.

MIKULIC ON ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE FEDERAL STRUCTURE

LD192136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Jajce, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Zarko Milicevic, commander of the Territorial Defense Republican Headquarters, took part in the work of today's joint session of the SAWP Municipal Conference Presidency and League of Communists Municipal Committee in Jajce.

During the discussion on the fulfillment of socioeconomic development tasks and the political and security situation in the commune it was noted that the economy is functioning successfully and that the political and security situation is favorable and stable.

Branko Mikulic spoke at the close of the session. Recalling that it was in this town in 1943 that the foundations of the new federal democratic community of nations and nationalities with equal rights (?and of) the socialist republics and provinces of Yugoslavia, were laid, he turned to certain tendencies to raise the question of the fundamental principles for which the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia came out in favor during the course of the national liberation struggle.

"Recently," Mikulic said, "various views have been voiced regarding our federal structure and the role of the republics and provinces. The proposal has also been put forward that the 1974 Constitution should be changed, for, according to the author of this proposal, this constitution 'gives authentic sovereignty to the federal units': the author denies that the federal 'units' ever decided to 'join the federation,' backing this up with the observation that even before the war they formed part of Yugoslavia. All this is so absurd that it would not be worthwhile engaging in a polemic with such views if they did not express, in the most blatant form, reactionary aspirations to deny the sovereignty of the nations and statehood of their republics in the SFRY, which is a fundamental principle adopted as early as the second meeting of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia."

"Without this, socialist self-management, free and nonaligned Yugoslavia could not exist. In view of the fact that this same author unscrupulously attacks the personality of Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, the political basis of all this is clear," Mikulic stressed.

Recalling that in the past we faced great-power centralist tendencies, nationalism and chauvinism, as well as their unitarian, that is, national-hegemonistic or separatist forms, Mikulic went on: "We know that this disrupted intranational relations and caused serious political harm and adverse social consequences. Objectively speaking, this harm and these consequences could arise at the present time, too, if the League of Communists and other progressive socialist forces fail to oppose the bearers of these tendencies. For this reason these questions should be taken up not only by the organs of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance of Working People and other sociopolitical organizations in the republics, provinces and federation, but also the municipal committee and basic organizations of the League of Communists, organizations of the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, the Socialist Youth League, the Veterans' Association, that is all communists and patriotic people..."

"When talking about etatistic tendencies, (?our attention is only brought) to those in the federation, as though there are none in the communes and (?republics). We all know that this is not the case. For this reason let each of us (?assess) our own practice and the situation in the sociopolitical communities in which we work," concluded Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia and Heroegovina.

STOJANOVIC TALKS WITH BANJALUKA OFFICIALS

LD231832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Banjaluka, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with representatives of the executive organs of Banjaluka sociopolitical organizations.

In view of the fact that the Banjaluka League of Communists organizations has over 25,000 members in almost 600 League of Communist basic organizations and that with its 183,000 inhabitants the Banjaluka municipality is the biggest one in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the question was raised of the efficiency of their activity, especially in the present complex economic situation in the commune.

Having stressed that the method of organization in the League of Communists and in our society in general must be in the service of the further consolidation of self-management, Nikola Stojanovic emphasized that very often inadequate organization hinders efficiency. The efficiency of our system cannot be built only through organs and institutions. On the contrary, the basic mistake is that a considerable number of decisions are made "higher up," in "the structures." This in fact hampers the self-initiative of the working people and citizens to whom our entire system must be turned. Without that, stressed Stojanovic, there can be no real solutions.

Speaking of the League of Communists unity, Nikola Stojanovic stressed that it is not the problem of global ideopolitical unity which is posed in our country. League of Communists unity concerns action unity, and the overall success in solving all problems including our economic difficulties. The further development of our socialist self-management depends on active unity. Hence, the present "correspondence" with rank and file members.

Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also held talks with workers in the Bosna Footwear Factory in Banjaluka.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON KOSOVO PARTY DEVELOPMENT

LD201318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 20 Aug 82

["Kosovo Political Panorama" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- Kosovo has 92,000 members in the League of Communists. The Pristina party organization today alone numbers 20,000 members. Every 10th inhabitant of this largest Kosovo municipalities is, therefore, in the party. In the desire to make the League of Communists a mass organization through the admission of new members, particularly young people, sight has often been lost of the genuine qualities of the future members of the LCY, their devotion to the revolution and self-management socialism and their commitment to the future of Yugoslavia.

A not inconsiderable number of people have been carrying LCY cards as a front for perfidious activity against Yugoslavia. Since the demonstrations in March and April of last year about 600 members have been expelled from the League of Communists. On the whole they are the organizers and participants in the counterrevolution. The number of those whose LCY cards have been withdrawn is not small, but seen against the fact that the Kosovo counterrevolution was of broad dimensions and that the provincial League of Communists has been the real vanguard for more than a decade, it then becomes clear that a thorough action to limit admission is necessary.

Although the mere statistical situation does not reflect the proportion of the working class in the League of Communists, figures indicate that direct producers continue to constitute a small society category in the League of Communists. Naturally, the proportion of workers in the Kosovo League of Communists, now 28 percent, must be increased. If one bears in mind that Kosovo has 173,000 employed people and that the number of those involved in production and self-management is increasing, the demand for a greater proportion of the working class in the League of Communists becomes all the more justified.

The party document, somewhat forgotten in the face of the summer heat and price hikes, will return to the focus of attention. The price of the time lost will indeed be great. However, taking up again the issue of a platform on Kosovo and the action program of the provincial committee would bring Kosovo an active political autumn and an effective struggle against the causes and consequences of the counterrevolution, a struggle in which the position of mass opportunism regarding the adventurist policy of Albanian nationalism would be severely shaken. The party organs have also hinted that there will be no more tolerance of viewing Kosovo from the "gallery." Rather, all the province's activists and those who have lived in Belgrade and elsewhere for years will set off for the villages and hamlets, urban settlements, basic organization of associated labor, schools and faculties. As for emigration, instead of an appeal along the lines of the well-known poem by Santic, "stay here," it is more expedient to conduct a frank dialogue on the real motives for departure and seek an answer to many questions, such as why the neighbor's vine has been cut down, his hay burned, grave-stone pulled down, his daughter raped; or on the realization of constitutional rights in employment education, culture, or even the reasons for waiting at the counter for various services. Naturally, concrete efforts must be made to prevent emigration, primarily through a decisive crackdown on activity by those who want and encourage this emigration.

Executive Secretary Bechir Hoti, setting out for journalists the fundamental points from the last talks held in the Presidium of the Provincial Committee, promised that every local community, every village and every settlement would be presented with a list of irredentists, their biographies and their sordid goals and riotous activity so as to avoid any verbal condemnation of the counterrevolutionary culprits. "Our aim is to heal the wounds, not merely to provide a diagnosis," said Hoti, who also announced a whole spectrum of issues to come before the Kosovo communists and all other citizens -- from the economic troubles (losses in the first 6 months exceeded 2,162,000,000 dinars and are 35.4 percent up on the same period last year), to investments and the pooling of labor and resources, which [words indistinct] in housing policy.

The assertion has frequently been heard recently that many professors at Pristina University will have to go and that teachers enjoying the boons of Yugoslavia's self-management socialism and at the same time propagating on a large scale the despotic Stalinist regime of Enver Hoxha in his hermetically sealed country will be removed from schools. An end will be put to the penetration of the ideology which until recently was carefully and without hindrance propagated by Tirana and which, through its [word indistinct] primitive intonations, did manage to stir the emotions of young people and their irrational romantic nostalgia.

SIROKA VIEWS KOSOVO ECONOMIC, SECURITY PROBLEMS

AU222052 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Summary] Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Presidency, accompanied by a sociopolitical leader of [name indistinct] commune, visited Pozaranje and held talks with local community leaders on the political security situation and results achieved in this commune. They also spoke about the Serb and Montenegrin emigration from the commune.

Kolj Siroka emphasized that last year's demonstrations were caused by nationalist elements whose aim was to exacerbate intranational relations and to split the "socialist self-managing Yugoslavia of equal nations and nationalities." He also said that the working class has shown its resolution to continue on Tito's road. However, hostile activity has considerably hindered our economic development. Kolj Siroka also stated that the economic situation is complicated because many working collectives and the economy of some Kosovo communes are working at a loss and that an indolent attitudes exists toward this problem. "This can no longer be tolerated," he said. Unhealthy relations exist between agricultural organizations and private producers in the development of this sector. We should no longer allow (?the paying of foreign currency) for things we can produce ourselves. We should struggle more intensively against all unhealthy relations in basic agricultural production, especially in wheat growing.

Kolj Siroka also stated that work must be done in the schools and with the youth. This had been very much neglected, and a number of young people had been indoctrinated by foreign ideology as regards our society and the LCY. Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo and political stabilization are our major concerns.

KOSOVO COMMUNIST YOUTH FEDERATION MEETS

LD211530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Pristina 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- In connection with the 40th anniversary of the holding of the first regional consultative meeting of the SKOJ [Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] for Kosovo and Metchija, a large rally was held in Suvi Dol today attended by the inhabitants of the neighboring places and at which Petar Dendi, a fighter of the first hour, and Dzevad Sulja, president of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo, spoke. The celebration in Suvi Dol was attended by the fighters of the first hour of this area and by top-ranking leaders of Kosovo.

The young people of Kosovo are loyal to Tito's work and are firmly determined to live in peace and togetherness and, therefore, the front of young people who resolutely oppose Albanian and any other nationalism is broadening all the time. Self-managing socialism, togetherness and brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities is our only alternative, Dzevad Sulja, president of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo, said. He advocated that the young should participate on an even larger scale in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and the dark aims of the irredenta. The celebration in Suvi Dol began with the planting of 90 evergreen trees in honor of Comrade Tito's 90th birthday. Many cultural and sports events were held too.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA ECONOMY -- In view of the difficult and complex conditions of economic activity, Vojvodina's financial results for the first 6 months of the year are satisfactory. True, they are not as good as for the same period last year but they are considerably better than at the end of the first quarter. This was stated by Isidor Sekicki, provincial secretary of finance, in talks with journalists. What causes particular concern is the fact that 313 organizations with 56,000 workers are currently operating at a loss. Losses in the Vojvodina economy have exceeded 5,148,000,000 dinars: That is 24 percent higher than in the same period last year. However, a number of such work organizations have increased personal incomes by as much as 50 percent. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 82 LD]